

## CD NO

COUNTRY	Value
---------	-------

DATE DISTR 5 MAY 62

SUBJECT      Unemployment and Economic Conditions  
                 in Centor Area

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1

NO. OF ENCLS  
LISTED BELOW

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794 OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

### Extent of Unemployment

2. The Canton Committee for the Relief of Unemployed Workers announced that the number of workers registered for relief or rehabilitation was 21,494 at the end of December 1950, and about 25,000 at the end of March 1951. The March figure does not represent a reduction of unemployment since a large number had been removed from the list because they were people who had never had employment in the city or because they were former Nationalist soldiers stranded there. Also many unemployed do not register for fear of being drafted and some are not allowed to register. A recent press dispatch stated that the unemployment figure in Canton was as high as 100,000.

Government Relief Measures

2. Civic improvements such as street and sewer cleaning projects are used for unemployment relief. Each person is paid from one and one half to three catties of rice per day depending on the nature of the work and upon the worker's needs. In March 1951 about 7,000 persons were employed daily in the work relief projects.
3. Production aids in the form of help in organizing small business and handicraft projects benefited 576 persons up to the end of March 1951. Each person was either loaned 500 catties of rice or given 200 catties as a grant.
4. About 400 unemployed teachers and former government workers have been given training for other jobs. Two hundred were given political training and assigned as teachers to the workers' night schools sponsored by the labor unions. Also about 100 persons were sent to the Municipal Government Administrators Training School and later assigned to various positions in the municipal government.

Document No. 3  
 No Change in Doc ☒  
☐ Declassified  
 Class. Changed To: TS S C  
 Auth.: HR 70-2  
 Date: 17 AUG 1978 By: ☐

STAT

CLASSIFICATION      CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION				
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI						

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1

- 2 -

5. Sixty-two persons with forty-eight women and minor dependents have been repatriated to villages for agricultural production. They were given travelling expenses and one month's food allowance.
6. Food relief was given to 9,600 regular cases every month from November 1950 to the end of April 1951. Each person was given between 45 and 90 catties of rice per month. During this period an additional 13,000 persons were given emergency relief.

Economic Conditions in the Canton Area.

7. In the month of June, 26 sizeable manufacturing concerns closed down, throwing more than a thousand people out of work.<sup>1</sup> Because of the economic confusion in the land reform areas, the countryside is unable to absorb free-boarding relatives from the city as in the past.
8. The large truck gardening zone around the city is unable to absorb any of the unemployed because of its own economic difficulties. Owing to the high cost of fertilizer and the difficulty of exporting vegetables [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] the price of vegetables is low and the production cost is high. The peasant frequently loses half of his investment in raising the produce.
1. [redacted] Comment. The major cause of the factory shut-downs is the shortage of metal and chemical raw materials, mainly because of the embargo.

CONFIDENTIAL